

## INTERNATIONAL

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Milan police display confiscated guns, pistols, cartridges, false documents and Red Brigades books.



Corrado Alunni

## Arrest of Moro Case Suspect Regarded as Breakthrough

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Sept. 14 (NYT) — A leading member of the Red Brigades terrorist organization and a prime suspect in the kidnapping-murder of former Premier Aldo Moro was arrested late last night in Milan.

Corrado Alunni, 30, a former worker in the Sit-Siemens electronics plant in Milan, had been sought by police ever since he quit his job and went underground nearly three years ago after escaping arrest in a police raid that netted another leading

member of the Red Brigades, Fabrizio Pelli.

After Renato Curcio, the principal founder of the Red Brigades, was arrested — for the second time — in January, 1976, Alunni became one of the most active commanders of the terrorist organization, according to the police. His arrest is regarded by police officials as a breakthrough in the so far virtually fruitless investigation of the kidnapping and killing of Mr. Moro.

Police believe that Alunni played a leading role in the planning and execution of that crime.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Rhodesia Bans Nationalist Parties of Nkomo, Mugabe

## Smith Assails Britain, U.S., Sees Delay of Black Rule

By David Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia today blamed Britain and the United States for the failure of the March internal settlement and conceded for the first time that black-majority rule will probably have to be postponed "a few months" beyond the original Dec. 31 target date.

At a press conference here, he also announced that the multiracial transitional government was banning the black-nationalist parties of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe operating inside the country as part of its new campaign to "liquidate" the internal opposition.

He attacked Mr. Nkomo as "a master of no mean proportions" and seemed to be shutting the door on any further negotiations with the co-leader of the externally based Patriotic Front.

"Certainly as far as I'm concerned I haven't left any doors open," he said. "I would sincerely hope I don't have to have any truck with the gentleman concerned. He's put himself out of court," he added, referring to Mr. Nkomo's taking responsibility for the shooting down of an Air Rhodesia passenger plane 12 days ago.

Mr. Smith's acid comments still did not rule out altogether the possibility of future contacts with Mr. Nkomo, whom he met secretly in

mid-August in Lusaka, Zambia. But his words, plus the government's new ban on Mr. Nkomo's party and arrest of at least 320 of its officials, seem certain to complicate considerably any future British-U.S. initiative to bring about a negotiated settlement to the Rhodesian conflict.

As for the future of the faltering seven-month-old transitional government, Mr. Smith indicated that he still intended to push ahead with its program of holding both a white referendum on a new constitution and elections for a black-majority government.

He said he himself had doubted from the beginning that the elections could be held by Dec. 31, adding: "If the thing spills over for a few months [then] I as a practical person, I suppose we've got to accept it."

### Seeks Recognition

The white Rhodesian leader made clear that his immediate objective now would be to convince Britain and the United States to recognize the multiracial transitional government set up under the agreement reached here in March between him and three moderate black leaders.

He placed most of the blame for the government's problems to date on the two Western powers, saying, "The greatest contributing factor to our failure has been that the Amer-

ican and British governments, the leaders of the Free World, have not sided with us."

Referring to the reported presence of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa together with Cuban President Fidel Castro, he said that it just proved there was "an unholy alliance" between the Patriotic Front and the Marxists and that "the Cubans are the ones who are really now dictating and calling the tune."

(United Press International re-

ported from Nairobi) that Addis Ababa radio announced the arrival in Addis Ababa of Mr. Nkomo, and that diplomatic sources in Ethiopia believe that he will consult with Cuban President Fidel Castro. Mr. Mugabe was reportedly already in the city.

The radio reported only that Mr. Nkomo was to be a delegate at an "Afro-Arab anti-imperialist solidarity" conference tonight during Ethiopia's celebrations marking the 1974 revolution that toppled Emperor Haile Selassie, UPI said.

### In Attempt to Recapture 3 Cities

## Somoza Calls National Guard Reserves

MANAGUA, Sept. 14 (AP) — President Anastasio Somoza today mobilized National Guard reserves to reinforce his battle-weary troops in their campaign to crush leftist guerrillas holding three cities in northwest Nicaragua.

The rebels, trying to end the Somoza family's 41-year domination of Nicaragua, were strengthening their positions and manning barricades on the Pan-American Highway for the expected battles in the northwestern cities of Chinandega, Esteli and Leon.

Gen. Somoza decreed martial law for the entire nation late yesterday, and the call-up of reserves was ordered under that decree. The number of reservists involved was not immediately known.

Meanwhile, Gen. Somoza's troops carried out a house-to-house search of Masaya, the southern city they retook Tuesday, arresting or shooting any men they found.

Heavy fighting also was reported in Rivas, 80 miles south of Managua and 15 miles from the Costa Rican border, and the rebels were reported regrouping for an attack on Masaya, 18 miles southeast of the capital.

### Mansur Shop Closed

Most shops and offices in Managua were still closed by a general strike against Gen. Somoza, but the heavily patrolled capital was generally quiet.

His assault on the parties drew applause from a crowded public gallery. On the street outside the chamber, about 2500 seamen demonstrated in support of pay demands in an 11-week strike that has idled Portugal's merchant fleet.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes had called for the government of independents after prolonged quarreling among four major parties had in two weeks toppled two Socialist-dominated Cabinets headed by Mr. Soares.

As Portugal plunged into another period of political disarray, the next step was not initially clear.

Some party leaders urged early elections and some proposed revised negotiations among the parties, under Mr. Eanes' leadership.

Mr. Nobre da Costa and his 14-member Cabinet, sworn in 17 days ago, were expected to continue as a caretaker government.

"This government has no support from anybody," Socialist leader Mario Soares told the legislature. "They are ignorant of the political world."

Mr. Nobre da Costa's Cabinet had come under fire from left, right and center during four days of sometimes bitter parliamentary exchanges. The attacks were repeated last night.

air force planes strafed and rocketed their positions.

Gen. Somoza put the states of Masaya and Esteli under martial law earlier this week, and on Wednesday night he extended the decree nationwide. It is to last 30 days and allows the military to shoot suspected terrorists on sight, make arrests without warrants and try civilians in military courts.

### U.S. Backs OAS Mediation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT) — The Carter administration declared today that the fighting in Nicaragua had begun to threaten the peace not only of Nicaragua but of the countries around it, and it offered support for prompt mediation by the Organization of American States.

The declaration was made by State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d, explaining why the United States now is backing a Venezuelan request that the 25-member hemisphere organization convokes a meeting of foreign ministers to consider the Nicaragua situation.

Tension between Nicaragua and Costa Rica has been building since Gen. Somoza said Tuesday that his forces had routed 50 guerrillas

coming from Costa Rica.

## A California Daddy Longlegs Spider Enlivens Environmental War

By Ellen Hurni

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — First there was the small darter, the burbushouseplant and the orange-bellied mouse. Now a blind little spider that lives in the caves along California's Stanislaus River has become the latest weapon in the battle between environmentalists and dam-builders.

But this time, the tables have turned: It is the water-project proponents, not the opponents, who are raising the spider specter, hoping that Congress will conclude that enough is enough — and loosen the requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

Ironically, the environmentalists have been on the defensive since they won their greatest victory in June when the U.S. Supreme Court found that the nearly complete \$116-million Tellico Dam in Tennessee could not be finished because it might wipe out the endangered snail darter, a three-inch fish.

In that case, dissenting Justice Lewis Powell urged Congress to amend the Endangered Species Act, saying that newly discovered rare "cockroaches, water spiders or

amoeba" might block any future U.S. project.

Since then, the endangered burbushouseplant has raised legal questions about building a new power plant in Maine, and the orange-bellied mouse has complicated siting requirements for a power plant near San Francisco.

By no coincidence this week the spider species has entered the scene while the House is amending a bill to extend and revise the Endangered Species Act.

Rep. Robert Leggett, D-Calif., has brought up the 1 1/2-inch spider, thought to dwell in only two caves along the Stanislaus. He argues that the spider might halt completion of the \$340-million New Melones Dam. The dam's reservoir is scheduled to be partially filled this November.

Citing a soon-to-be-released report by the General Accounting Office, Rep. Leggett charged that the agency that administers the endangered-species law ignored the rare spiders because recognizing them "would cause the existing act to come under considerable ridicule and embarrassment."

He said that although a petition was filed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service more than three years ago, asking that the newly discovered New Melones Harvest Man Daddy Longlegs spider be named an endangered species, little action was taken until recently, when the Fish and Wildlife Service discovered that the GAO was investigating.

Charge Disputed

Disputing Rep. Leggett's charge, the chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service's endangered-species office said that staff shortages, the small size of the spider and other factors had stalled action until about four months ago.

"This is not the only petition we have not been able to move on," the director, John Spinks, said. "It's a matter of inadequate staff."

Until his staff can determine that the spiders are endangered and are unique to the dam area, they cannot be protected by the Endangered Species Act, Mr. Spinks said.

Since the law took effect, about 5,000 proj-

Austria	12.5	Kenya	0.22
Denmark	3.50	Lebanon	0.17
Egypt	4.2	Madagascar	2.2
Finland	2.50	Malta	1.50
France	3.00	Nepal	70
Germany	1.50	Norway	3 N.R.
Great Britain	20	Portugal	25 Sec.
Greece	18 Drs.	Spain	40 Plus
India	60 Rds.	Sweden	2,735
Israel	1,140	Turkey	1,250
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Ex.)	\$0.35
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

Sts. 7

tical as well as security reasons, has refused to give that commitment.

Reports that he had yielded were dismissed by Israeli officials.

If an accord can be achieved, it would meet at least the minimum requirements for a successful conference, even if it did not ensure an ultimate Mideast settlement.

## Calls For More Flexibility

## U.S. Asserts It Still Cannot Predict Success at Summit

CAMP DAVID, Md., Sept. 14 (AP) — President Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat have been unable so far to reach an accord at the MidEast summit conference, and more progress and more flexibility are essential if Israel and Egypt are to achieve a framework for reaching peace, the summit spokesman said today.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, speaking with the authority of the governments of the United States, Israel and Egypt, said it is simply not possible to say whether Mr. Carter's intensive efforts to promote an agreement will be successful.

It really is very difficult to say

• Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warns of possible 5th war in Middle East. Story on Page 2.

how long the conference will continue, Mr. Powell told reporters.

Reminded that he had said yesterday that the summit had reached its final stages, Mr. Powell declared that the final stage could be the longest stage.

### Stalemate Denied

Mr. Powell said again that progress has been made and flexibility demonstrated, but he emphasized that the progress and flexibility have been insufficient to guarantee success at the three-power meeting.

Nonetheless, he insisted, there is not a stalemate.

Mr. Carter sought final agreement today from Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat on a framework for follow-up negotiations after the Camp David summit becomes history.

Mr. Carter, an early riser, walked for an hour during the morning with Mr. Sadat along the tree-lined paths of this presidential retreat.

Later last night, Mr. Carter met with Mr. Begin in the prime minister's lodge for 25 minutes.

Neither session was announced in advance. Mr. Carter has not brought Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat together in a week.

Israeli and Egyptian legal experts were working on details of the projected formula for future negotiations.

It was understood that Osama Al-Baz, the Egyptian counselor, met for eight hours yesterday with Aharon Barak, former Israeli attorney

which Israel would commit itself to a decision at the end of five years — but not promise any particular course of action in advance.

Further tangling the dispute is the desire of summit participants ultimately to draw Jordan into the peace talks. King Hussein has insisted on an Israeli commitment to withdrawal. Mr. Begin, citing his

political as well as security reasons, has refused to give that commitment.

Reports that he had yielded were dismissed by Israeli officials.

If an accord can be achieved, it would meet at least the minimum requirements for a successful conference, even if it did not ensure an ultimate Mideast settlement.



Gen. Alexander Haig, who says the Soviet Union shows no restraint in its weapons buildup.

### Haig Warns Europe Military Balance Is 'in Jeopardy'

By Michael Getler

BONN, Sept. 14 (WP) — Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the U.S. and NATO commander in Europe, said last night that he saw no evidence that the Soviet Union was exercising any restraint in what he called "their ongoing nuclear and conventional weapons buildup."

Mr. Haig made his comments during a question-and-answer session after an informal speech to several hundred invited guests.

Throughout his talk, he repeatedly emphasized what he views as a menacing growth of Soviet military might and its use on a global scale, frequently outside the borders of NATO.

Referring to Soviet front-line strength, he said that the idea that "the next conflict may turn out to be a come-as-you-are-party," a reference to the lack of much warning and mobilization time for the West, "may not be so wrong."

He cited analysts who attribute the Soviet military buildup to a Soviet military-industrial complex that is out of control. He attacked the view that it is mindless, it is therefore benign." Rather, he said, "no rational analysis supports that view," adding that the Soviet buildup in his opinion, was providing new military ordinance in a balanced way.

When a questioner suggested that the Soviet Union actually had done poorly





Associated Press  
WATER LOGGED — Cars stalled in Little Rock, Ark., as rain-spawned floodwaters covered the center of the city. Eleven persons died and hundreds were stranded when downpours over the Midwest caused floods in states from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border.

## Dropouts Said to Find U.S. Secret Files

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., Sept. 14 (AP) — High school dropouts who stumbled on top-secret documents in a stolen car have hidden them in an abandoned house and tried to sell them, the Winston-Salem Journal said today.

The documents were in a trunk that belonged to Graham Martin of Winston-Salem, the last American ambassador to South Vietnam. He took the documents with him when he fled Saigon before it fell to the North Vietnamese in April, 1975.

The trunk was in a car belonging to Mr. Martin's daughter. The car was stolen in December. The thieves stripped the car and came upon the trunk packed with file folders and notebooks. FBI agents

found the folders scattered in the woods near the spot where the car was found.

The Journal said the notebooks, including maps pinpointing locations of U.S. missile silos, were not discovered until February when a Winston-Salem student told his teacher he thought he knew about some secret documents.

The paper, quoting unnamed sources close to the investigation, said that the student claimed that he had friends who knew the car thieves. The student produced a notebook which included letters from President Nixon, military records and maps and other government documents.

## Suit Grew Out of 1960s Civil-Rights Surveillance

## Memphis Agrees to Ban Political Spying by Police

By Charles R. Babcock

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14 (WP) — In what is described as a precedent-setting agreement, Memphis officials have signed a court settlement that prohibits police spying on political groups.

Jack Novik, an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, said yesterday that the settlement is

the first of its kind in the country. The precedent is important, he said, because the ACLU is involved in similar suits in several cities — including Washington, Chicago, Houston and Detroit — and has been working to get other cities to pass ordinances barring such intelligence-gathering.

Arthur Shea, deputy city attorney in Memphis, said yesterday

that the suit was "backlash from the '60s. We had organizations, we didn't know what they were doing. It was the duty of the police to make sure."

"Hindsight is always 20-20," he said. "We can see now there were transgressions, but we were trying to make sure the city didn't burn down more than it did," he said.

"We agreed to do what we've always been doing, following the law."

### Illegal Activities Denied

In the court settlement approved Tuesday by U.S. District Judge Robert McRae Jr. in Memphis, the city denies any illegal activities by its "domestic intelligence unit" in monitoring civil-rights activists in the 1960s.

But the city agrees not to engage in any form of political intelligence-gathering in the future. Activities included in the prohibition are use of informants and taking photos and license numbers of participants in public rallies.

### Aggressive Prosecutor Sought

The strike force will begin work as soon as its chief, who will be a Justice Department lawyer, is selected. Those involved in the GSA investigations are said to be looking for an aggressive prosecutor with an established national reputation who would command enough respect to direct competing agencies.

The strike force, which will be based in Washington, will not impinge on existing GSA investigations being conducted by the offices of U.S. attorneys Earl Silbert in Washington and Russell Baker in Baltimore. Although its primary focus will be the GSA, the strike force may look into similar corruption at other government agencies, sources said.

What has been uncovered to date represents the biggest federal money scandal in U.S. government history, according to Vincent Alto, the GSA's special counsel.

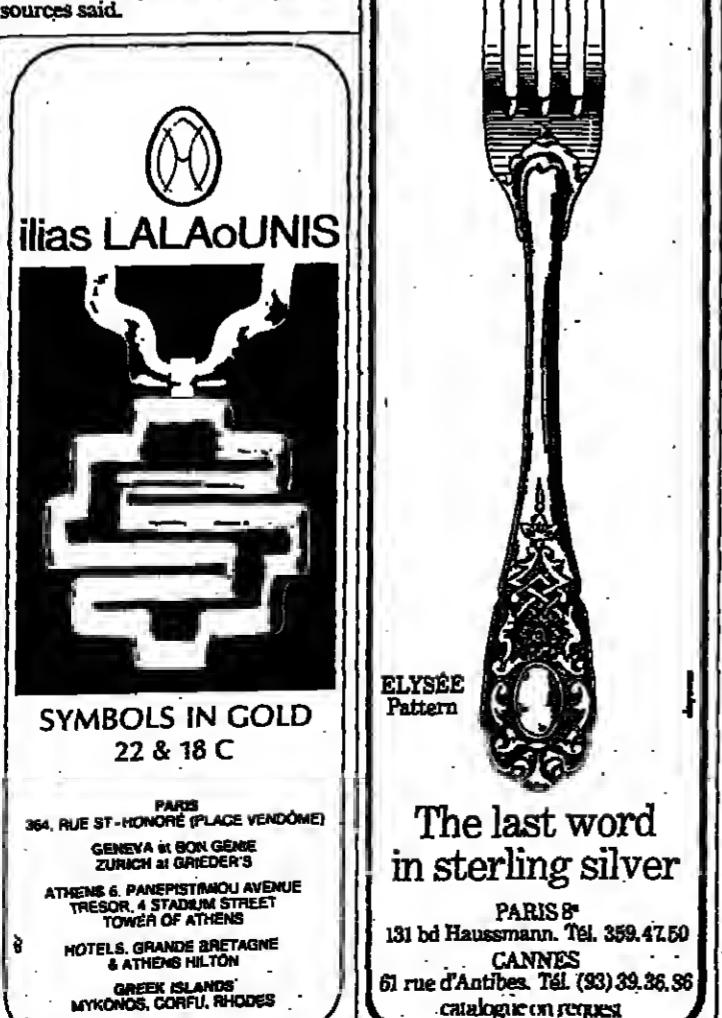
Federal investigators so far have established that millions of dollars have been paid by GSA for office supplies and repair work that were never provided.

Mr. Bell decided to create a special strike force after Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs sub-

### Nuclear Test in Nevada

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Sept. 14 (UPI) — The Department of Energy conducted an underground nuclear test in a horizontal tunnel yesterday at the Nevada test site 65 miles northwest of here. A spokesman said that the "defense nuclear weapons effect test," code-named Diablo Hawk, yielded less than 20 kilotons.

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## Minimal November Losses Expected

## U.S. Primaries Raise Democratic Hopes

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT)

The results of primary elections in 14 states Tuesday reinforced major trends already under way in this year's state and federal campaigns: a minimum of party and White House influence, an advantage for incumbents, a low turnout of voters and the strong influence of heavy spending and intense campaigning by special interests.

With only six states left to bold primaries, political experts predict only modest gains for Republican candidates in the November general election, even though the party out of the White House normally picks up offices in a mid-term election.

But the next Congress is likely to be even more difficult for the president to deal with than the present one, which has refused to go along with many White House initiatives even though it is heavily Democratic. This is because many incumbent Democrats have established themselves as independent of the White House and the national party.

Republicans thus have given up

hope of winning back the 45 seats they lost in the post-Watergate elections of 1974. They are talking of winning 20 to 25 at the most. They could lose two or three seats in the Senate, although they are hopeful of winning that many.

Republican Chances

The best hope for Republicans is in governorships, of which they hold only 12. But the strong showing by incumbent Democrats indicates that at least some of them would be difficult to beat in the general election. Of seven sitting Democratic governors with primary opposition Tuesday, only Gov. Blair Lee of Maryland was defeated.

A surprise was the apparent victory of conservative businessman Robert Short in the Democratic

primary for the Senate in Minnesota.

According to unofficial returns, Mr. Short upset Rep. Don Fraser, a liberal who had the endorsement of the formerly strong Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party that has dominated politics in Minnesota since World War II.

Rep. Fraser ran a campaign in defense of his record, saying that he was a liberal in the tradition of the late Hubert Humphrey. Mr. Short, a trucking line and hotel owner, ran an ultraconservative campaign, promising to work for tax reduction, economy in government and other causes supported by the right.

Incumbents generally have been helped by the increased resources they received as members of Congress, including use of computers that enabled them to make sophisticated mailings to constituents interested in particular issues.

The decisive victory by Rep.

## Highlights of Primaries

By United Press International

**Highlights of Tuesday's primary returns in 14 states and the District of**

**Arizona — Gov. Bruce Babbitt defeated Phoenix broker Dave Moss in Democratic primary. Evan Mechem won a tight, three-way Republican race.**

**Colorado — Democratic Gov. Richard Lamm unopposed. State Sen. Ted Strickland defeated state Sen. Richard Plock for Republican nomination. Sen. Floyd Haskell unopposed. In Republican primary, Rep. William Armstrong defeated astronaut Jack Swigert.**

**Connecticut — Democratic Gov. Eli Grasso defeated Lt. Gov. Robert Kilian. Rep. Robert Sarasin unopposed for Republican gubernatorial nomination.**

**Florida — Democratic Gov. Martin Schreiber defeated businessman David Carley. In the Republican governors' race, University of Wisconsin official Lee Dreyfus upset Rep. Robert Kasten.**

**Wyoming — Democratic Gov. Ed Herschler won renomination, and former state legislator John Ostlund won Republican primary. William Bagley was leading a three-way Democratic race and Alan Simpson was the Republican primary to succeed retiring Republican Sen. Clifford Hansen. Gerald Ford's former chief of staff, Richard Cheney, won statewide Republican primary for the only House seat.**

**Maryland — Former state Transportation Secretary Harry Hughes upset acting Gov. Blair Lee. Former Sen. Glenn Beall defeated three others in Republican race.**

**Minnesota — Both Senate seats are up this year. Sen. Wendell Anderson won renomination and faces Rudy Boschwitz, a plywood stores owner. Conservative businessman Robert Short beat Rep. Donald Fraser for Democratic nomination while lawyer Dave Durenberger won Republican nomination. Democratic Gov. Rudy Perpich won nomination and will face Rep. Al Quie.**

**Nevada — Lt. Gov. Bob Rose defeated six Democrats and state Attorney General Robert List but beat three Republicans in gubernatorial primaries.**

**New Hampshire — Republican Gov. Melvin Thomson won over two challengers. State Rep. Hugh Galen is the Democratic nominee for governor. Democratic Sen. Thomas McIntyre won easily and faces conservative Republican Gordon Humphrey.**

**New York — Democratic Gov. Hugh Carey defeated Lt. Gov. Mary Anne Krupskak and state Sen. Jeremiah Bloom. Unopposed for Republican nomination: Assembly Republican leader Perry Duryea.**

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House Passes Bill 385-10

## Carter Wins Key Measure On Civil Service Reform

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT) — President Carter yesterday won one of his most important legislative victories when the House overwhelmingly passed his bill to reform the 95-year-old Civil Service system.

The vote, 385 to 10, was after more than 20 hours of debate on the proposal, which Mr. Carter has repeatedly labeled the "keystone" to his effort to make the U.S. bureaucracy more efficient.

The Senate passed a somewhat similar measure several weeks ago. A conference committee is expected to work out the differences with only minor difficulty.

"We've got something we can live with," Richard Pettigrew, a White House lobbyist, said as the House debate, which spread over four days, was ending.

The bill would simplify hiring and firing procedures for the government's 2.8 million employees. It would relate pay and advancement more to performance and less to seniority. For top-level U.S. managers willing to submit to special work standards, there would be pay bonuses.

### Suarez Plans to Visit France in November

MADRID, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Premier Adolfo Suarez will pay an official visit to France in November at the invitation of French Prime Minister Raymond Barre. Mr. Suarez's office said today. The exact dates of the visit have not yet been set.

Mr. Suarez and Mr. Barre will discuss the progress of negotiations for Spain to enter the European Economic Community.

### New Zealand Elections

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 14 (Reuters) — General elections will be held in New Zealand on Saturday, Nov. 25, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon announced yesterday.



SUPERMARKET SYMPHONY — Lucas Drew conducts members of the Florida Philharmonic Orchestra inside a supermarket in Miami. The concert, sponsored by an encyclopedia company, lasted an hour and included music by Handel, Mozart, Grieg and Scott Joplin.

### Said Suspect Metal Is Needed for U.S. Security

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has told U.S. occupational-health officials that national security could be endangered if a proposed regulation is enacted to cut worker exposure to a suspected cancer-causing metal.

Officials said Mr. Schlesinger's warning was the first time that the rationale of national security had been used to oppose costly production changes required for industry for worker safety.

Many of the compromises were worked out by Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., who is vice chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. When debate began yesterday on the final sections of the bill, he urged the House not to become mired in still more labor-management rhetoric. "There is an justification for it," he said.

Rep. Clay agreed. He said that compromise was "the best that reasonable persons can expect under the existing political circumstances and climate."

develop and produce weapons for the nuclear stockpile and, consequently, adversely affect our national security."

The Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration has proposed cutting worker exposure to the metal from two micrograms to one microgram in a cubic meter of air. The metal has been cited by U.S. health experts as responsible for causing fatal respiratory diseases and cancer in workers.

A copy of Mr. Schlesinger's letter and other related documents were obtained by The Washington Post.

The documents indicate that leading Health, Education and Welfare officials, acting under political pressure, agreed recently to delay enactment of the tougher exposure standard and instead institute a full review of the medical effects of beryllium.

The decision was made by the HEW secretary, Joseph Califano Jr., according to HEW documents, despite assurances from the department's senior medical officer that enough medical evidence already existed to determine the potential danger of the metal to workers.

Strong Evidence

U.S. health officials, who asked not to be named, said that laboratory studies on the metal have provided unusually strong evidence of the metal's danger as a human poison and carcinogen. The metal has been shown to cause cancer, they said, in nine species of laboratory animals. Evidence in two species are required by U.S. officials for determination that a substance is a potential carcinogen.

In his letter to Mr. Marshall, Mr. Schlesinger said: "It is improbable that industry would invest millions of dollars in an attempt to reduce the beryllium exposure with no assurance that their facilities can be brought into compliance with the proposed standard."

Such a standard, Mr. Schlesinger added, "places a heavy burden upon the free world's two primary beryllium producers, who might cease production of high-purity beryllium metal and beryllium oxide" if the standard is put into effect.

The two firms producing the ultralight metal are Kaweco-Berco Industries Inc., of Reading, Pa., and the Brush Wellman Co., of Cleveland. Both have opposed the regulation since it was proposed two years ago. A 1975 U.S. study

estimated that about 30,000 workers are exposed to beryllium dust and fumes on the job.

Beryllium is a critical component in the aerospace and nuclear industries and is used in items such as nuclear reactors, rocket-motor parts, missile-guidance systems and heat shields. According to industry officials, virtually all the pure beryllium that is produced is purchased for government use.

Concern over the toxicity of the metal is not new. In 1968, according to a HEW memo, officials became concerned over private researchers' warnings that the fallout from rocket firings could expose civilian populations near take-off sites to beryllium. After a Massachusetts researcher threatened to make her fears public, a senior HEW official wrote, "This could be a bombshell if her news would ever get into print."

Mr. Nasimento, minister of state in the office of the prime minister of Guyana, said in an interview that there must be "parity" — a balanced flow of news coverage between developed and developing nations — in effect, curtailing Western dominance in the flow of information.

Mr. Nasimento's statements have provoked sharp reaction from some of the Western participants at the five-day International Institute of Communications conference ending today. But he warns that the Western media and policy-makers should heed his statements if they wish to avoid confrontation with the developing world.

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More Cholera in Bahrain

BEIRUT, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Fifteen new cases of cholera were discovered in Bahrain yesterday, raising to 214 the number reported since Aug. 10, the Gulf news agency said today.

The agency said that one of the two was executed this morning. The second man's sentence was commuted in life imprisonment, it added.

### QE2 Captain Describes Storm As 'Bad as Any Hurricane'

ABOARD THE QUEEN ELIZABETH 2, Sept. 14 (AP) — The huge Atlantic storm that enveloped the Queen Elizabeth 2 in mid-ocean Monday "hit like a sledge hammer," the ship's captain, Doug Ridley, said yesterday.

"We were absolutely powerless to do anything about it," he added.

Very heavy seas sent waves of 50 to 60 feet smashing into the vessel. "It was as bad as any hurricane," he said.

The ship docked in New York today, about 28 hours behind schedule, and is to head back to England tonight.

Capt. Ridley said that in 30 years on the Atlantic he had seen only two other storms to match the ferocity of this one. "It was a rogue sea, with some totally unexpected punches," he said. "At one point, a wall of water suddenly hit us broadside on the bow and crumpled the iron railing. The power was tremendous."

The captain spent a sleepless 36 hours holding the 963-foot ship at the port. Its speed was held to a minimum to reduce shock to the 1,500 passengers aboard.

"There was no way we could make any headway in that storm," he declared. "The main job was to hold the ship into the wind to keep it as steady as possible."

An estimated \$30,000 in superficial damage resulted from sudden lurches. Furniture was toppled, bottles and crockery sent flying. Several passengers were hurled from chairs. Two large refrigerators were wrenches loose from galley walls and smashed on the floor. A cargo elevator was damaged when its trolleys broke loose.

No serious injuries to passengers were reported, although one elderly woman sustained a broken arm. One crew member fractured a collar bone and another sprained a wrist.

### After U.S. Lifts Turkish Arms Ban

## Russia Tries to Improve Ties to Greece

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ATHENS, Sept. 14 — The Soviet Union is trying to improve its ties with Greece following removal of the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey.

Greek Foreign Minister George Rallis returned to Greece this week from what has been described as a highly successful visit to the Soviet Union. The Russians are said to have shown unexpected sympathy for Greece's position on key international issues, especially in connection with Greece's relations with Turkey.

The Greek and Soviet governments issued a joint communiqué Monday, pledging to strengthen their bilateral ties and calling for increased efforts toward East-West détente.

Mr. Rallis is the first senior Cabinet official to visit Moscow since Greece's military dictatorship was brought down in 1974. The U.S. embargo on arms shipments to Turkey was imposed after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, which had contributed to the downfall of Greece's military government.

Greece and its friends in the U.S. Congress campaigned vigorously this summer against the Carter administration proposal to lift the embargo. Only compromise language of the bill stood in the way, and the House on Tuesday approved that, sending the bill to President Carter. The fact that Mr. Rallis visited the Soviet Union so soon after Congress had agreed to lift the embargo was seen here as a coincidence.

All shades of political opinion here are surprised and pleased by the outcome of the Rallis visit to Moscow. According to the Greeks, the Soviet Union even supported the Greek position on the Aegean dispute, the most contentious issue between Greece and Turkey aside from Cyprus.

The Greeks and Turks have overlapping claims in the Aegean that brought them close to conflict in 1976. The Turks argue that mineral rights in the Aegean should be divided by a line midway between the two countries, but the Greeks contend that the Aegean is in effect a Greek lake because of a string of Greek islands close to the Turkish coast.

According to the official Greek news agency, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko supported the Greek position that the presence of the islands made the Aegean a special case that deserved special treatment. There has been no confirmation of this from the Soviet side, and there is some skepticism that Mr. Rallis' visit produced any real breakthrough. Any substantial change in Soviet policy in the east

is unlikely to be made before the end of the year.

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Bubblegum Queen Sugar

HARLEM-ANNES 30

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House Passes Bill 385-10

## Carter Wins Key Measure On Civil Service Reform

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT) — President Carter yesterday won one of his most important legislative victories when the House overwhelmingly passed his bill to reform the 95-year-old Civil Service system.

The vote, 385 to 10, was after more than 20 hours of debate on the proposal, which Mr. Carter has repeatedly labeled the "keystone" to his effort to make the U.S. bureaucracy more efficient.

The Senate passed a somewhat similar measure several weeks ago. A conference committee is expected to work out the differences with only minor difficulty.

"We've got something we can live with," Richard Pettigrew, a White House lobbyist, said as the House debate, which spread over four days, was ending.

The bill would simplify hiring and firing procedures for the government's 2.8 million employees. It would relate pay and advancement more to performance and less to seniority. For top-level U.S. managers willing to submit to special work standards, there would be pay bonuses.

### Suarez Plans to Visit France in November

MADRID, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Premier Adolfo Suarez will pay an official visit to France in November at the invitation of French Prime Minister Raymond Barre. Mr. Suarez's office said today. The exact dates of the visit have not yet been set.

Mr. Suarez and Mr. Barre will discuss the progress of negotiations for Spain to enter the European Economic Community.

### New Zealand Elections

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 14 (Reuters) — General elections will be held in New Zealand on Saturday, Nov. 25, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon announced yesterday.

Stolichnaya and Moskovskaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.



## Russia Tries to Improve Ties to Greece

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

en Mediterranean would damage Moscow's relations with Turkey.

Yet Moscow's desire to improve relations with Greece is obvious. Premier Constantine Caramanlis was invited to visit Moscow, and both Mr. Gromyko and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin accepted invitations to come to Greece.

Until Congress voted to lift the arms embargo on Turkey, the Soviet Union appeared to be more interested in wooing the center-left Turkish government of Bulent Ecevit. Mr. Ecevit was threatening to change Turkey's pro-Western position and the Soviet chief of staff visited Ankara, along with other Kremlin officials.

Removal of the embargo has eased the tension between the Unit-

ed States and Turkey. Greeks feel that it was an important factor in Moscow's new friendliness toward Greece.

The Greeks have a number of problems with Moscow. Among them is the civil war that followed World War II.

Analysts here believe the Soviet Union may see the present situation as a chance to loosen Greece's ties to the modern military alliance.

Caramanlis pulled Greece into the military side of Nato's alliance for its lack of support of the Turkish invasion.

He has been slowly improving relations.

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1/2 champ. dinner supérieure  
22 H 30 CHAMP. REVUE  
0 H 45 2<sup>e</sup> SPECTACLE  
Barney, 563, 16, 87 et avenue  
Sous-sol

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY  
AND FRIDAY

Watch for this feature every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY  
AND FRIDAY

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY



Marseilles demonstrators say "no to unemployment."

## French Labor Assails Unemployment

PARIS, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Growing unrest in France over the rising rate of unemployment surfaced in a large anti-government street rally today in Marseilles which paralyzed the Mediterranean city for hours.

Thousands turned out for a noisy demonstration in organized labor's first public show of strength since the recent acceleration of layoffs in the industries.

The demonstration in front of the Bouches du Rhône department's prefecture was in progress

while in Paris labor unions called a general strike in the Lorraine steel-mill region on Sept. 25 to protest against the threatened layoff of several thousand workers there.

The Marseilles demonstration was held to demand cancellation of plans to close down the financially troubled Ternin group, the harbor city's main naval repair enterprise. The move would mean loss of jobs not only for the 6,000 Ternin employees but also for additional thousands of workers in subcontracting firms.

The rally jeered and booted Labor Minister Robert Boulin, who had canceled a planned visit to Marseilles, apparently to avoid the unruly crowd.

### Emergency Fund

Mr. Boulin meanwhile attended a ceremony in Prime Minister Raymond Barre's office setting up a 3 billion franc (\$690 million) emergency government fund to provide soft loans for hard-hit business firms. The leftist opposition and labor unions have condemned the fund as insufficient.

Leaflets handed out during the Marseilles meeting by the pro-socialist French Democratic Labor Confederation (CDF) said, "It is easier to condemn thousands of workers to unemployment at a distance than to come here to face the anger and see the waste."

Ignoring the labor unrest, the government said that it was completing work on a master plan for the steel industry which is expected to use government financial help to seek higher productivity in French mills and a drop in the country's total production, now close to 20 million metric tons a year.

Up to 6,000 of the Lorraine steel industry's 37,000 workers are expected to be laid off under the

overhaul. The reforms are unavoidable because of the industry's excessive indebtedness and declining sales, steel firms and government experts say.

### Rise in Job-Seekers

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — The number of job-seekers in France rose by 5.9 percent to an unadjusted 1,156,700 at the end of last month from 1,094,200 a month before, provisional figures released by the Labor Ministry today show.

The August increase follows a rise of 4.6 percent in July. The total observed at the end of last month was 8.7 percent above its level of a year before.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of jobless rose by 2.9 percent to 1,276,500 from 1,243,100 at the end of July. The end-August figure was 8.7 percent above that observed a year before.

The new health law is believed to be one of several attempts by Mr. Ceausescu to ease popular dissatisfaction without appearing to give in to unrest in the Key Jiu Valley coal mining district — unrest that has reportedly prompted a string of changes of government, party and secret police personnel.

Mr. Ceausescu has often used sudden personnel shifts to retain his control over the party and government machinery. But the purges of the last six months have been far broader than the traditional jugs.

The officials said that the decision was made after a leak developed Aug. 24 in a stainless-steel pipe that collects and heats the nitric acid used to fuse spent nuclear fuel.

They did not say when the facility, about 40 miles northeast of Tokyo, would resume work, but said that it would take about a year to replace the pipe. The corporation had planned full operations for the plant by the end of the year.

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## After Me, the Deluge

When the plane assigned to President Marcos of the Philippines crashed — without him on board — the extent of death and destruction was very grim. And while many Filipinos are probably grateful that their president was safe, some must have wondered just what would have happened to their land had the vital and authoritarian leader succumbed. For the Philippines, like too many other countries, finds its government hanging on a single life and must be prepared for wrenching changes should that link be broken.

"After me," Louis XV of France is alleged to have said, "the deluge." And he was right: Louis XVI was overwhelmed by revolution.

But Louis XV was talking about a whole system that was degenerating into chaos, a system in which a single man might, as Louis XIV had said, be the state, but whose successor in line of descent would be entitled to the same authority. Today, in many lands, it is the single individual who has won that authority, by his personal attributes — his successor must establish his own case; it is not conceded to him by lineage or by popular assent.

This is not true, of course, in the working democracies. The United States survived not only the assassination of President Kennedy, but the resignation, under the pressure of serious charges, of Vice President Agnew and President Nixon. France, whose Fifth Republic constitution was largely the work of that great personality, Charles de Gaulle, has been having some difficulties in adapting its politics to a time without De Gaulle (but then, the United States Constitution has often been adapted, often amended, during its nearly 200 years of active life), but the conti-

nuity of government has been maintained. Britain saw the mighty Winston Churchill succeed Clement Attlee, and Attlee's Silent Revolution overtaken by Churchill's Conservatives. This made for exciting politics, but each government was based on law and democratic choice — and accepted as such.

Contrast this with the silent maneuvers that followed the death of Stalin, and Khrushchev's denunciation of the Stalinist regime; the way in which Khrushchev was retired — and the tensions that surround every report on the health of Leonid Brezhnev. Or with what is still occurring in China in the wake of the death of Mao Tse-tung. Or what might occur when the aging Tito passes on. Here are substantial states, representing advanced theories of social and economic living and with enormous official bureaucracies. Yet for all practical purposes continuity is not more assured there than it is in Nicaragua, where the Somozas have enjoyed government as a kind of *nouveau riche* family estate.

There was a time, during World War II, when democracy was contrasted mainly with Nazism and with the evils Hitler produced from his personal rule. Those arguments still have validity. But peoples who are under personal rule, whatever colors or symbols may be used to signal that rule, must also consider some very practical points. In days of Divine Right, kings might claim authority from God, and their subjects might not contest it at any point in a royal line. But no matter how well they run affairs, no matter how strong they may be, "after me, the deluge," is the one motto that individual rulers have in common.

## Welshing on Congressional Pay

Any day now, a group of U.S. congressmen will try to persuade the House of Representatives to welsh on a deal it has made with the public about how Congress should be paid. We hope the House has enough character — and the public enough vigilance — to stop the new effort in its tracks.

The deal in question arose over Congress' urgent pleadings in 1976 and 1977 that its members were underpaid. Indeed they were. The congressional salary of \$44,600 had not been raised since 1969, a failure that was blocking necessary pay increases in the other branches as well. Still, \$44,600 was and is a lot more than most voters earn — not to mention the new figure of \$57,500. Congress rightly feared public hostility. Was there some way to put a better face on a pay rise?

There was. If congressmen were paid more in direct earnings, then perhaps strict limits could at last be imposed on their outside earnings. While virtually no congressman would, in private, favor such a limit, it seemed particularly attractive in the post-Watergate reform climate. It could relieve the suspicions that inevitably arise, fairly or not, whenever a congressman accepts a fat "honorarium" for an easy speech or a legal fee for ill-defined services. Thus the deal. It was nowhere spelled out but everyone under-

stood it: The price of the raise was the reform. And both were enacted.

Now, however, the bargain is in jeopardy. A group of House members, led by Rep. James Quillen, a Tennessee Republican, is trying to undo the reform part of the deal. It does not forbid outside earnings, only limits them to 15 percent of congressional pay, or about \$8,600. But even that is too little for the Quillen group. Its members think the combined ceiling of salary and outside earnings — \$66,125 — is not enough and are about to proffer legislation on the House floor that would repeal the outside-income limit altogether.

The merits of their position have always seemed weak to us. To seek higher salaries through outside earnings is to permit backdoor influence. If even the new salary limits are too low, then let that be argued out in public. As last year's experience showed, that will always be difficult. And that, it is easy to suspect, is what underlies the repeal effort. It is a way of sticking a toe in the post-Watergate waters, to see, even at the risk of looking like welsers, if the public is still hot. It is an effort that deserves to be scalded.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Worse May Lie Ahead

The aircraft horror [in Rhodesia] will strengthen the morale and influence of the guerrillas on the ground, and martial law and mobilization will only be seen as further white acknowledgment of coming defeat... Worse may lie ahead, and even if Mr. Nkomo wishes, he probably could not prevent such incidents in such a war with such deep and poisoned roots.

Dr. Owens' well-meaning efforts and his continued protestations of the need for an all-party conference are shown by events as even more irrelevant. When negotiations take place, the circumstances will be very different from those predicated in the Anglo-American plan, and it is in foreseeing and planning for such circumstances that the British government should be busy.

For short of a rapid military takeover of the country by the two Patriotic Front formations on the heels of a massive white exodus into South Africa, Britain, the self-elected residual authority, is sure to be drawn in at some later stage — and probably in the most embarrassing and perhaps even perilous circumstances.

— From the Times (London).

#### Explosive Mixture

The events of the last few days in Iran have demonstrated how difficult it is to implement a reform policy in that country. The years of systematic suppression of all opposition and indeed of all political discussion have led to too much bitterness among the critics of the

regime for the tiny safety valves of protest permitted recently to have taken off much of the pressure. And now the large numbers of people killed in last week's demonstrations have led to a further deterioration. In addition, more and more relatives of political prisoners are beginning to hear what is happening to their people in jail. Few now really believe that the shah is prepared to accept constitutional restraints on his power, however much he may say so for tactical reasons.

Small traders threatened by monopolist cartels, progressive students and intellectuals and unemployed farmers dispossessed by the land reforms add up to an explosive mixture that only stringent security measures can contain.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

#### Afghanistan Events

All current accounts of Afghanistan talk of the flood of Russian advisers, military and civilian, who have moved in since the coup in April.

Even granted that Afghanistan cannot be governed in the accepted sense from Kabul, because of its remote vastness and uncooperative tribes, the Soviet presence there must in time pose the threat of unrest in the Baluchi areas of Pakistan and Iran that the successive rulers of those states have spent much effort suppressing.

To influence events in those areas the Soviet Union does not have to do anything so crude as invade, as Afghanistan shows. It is enough to be on hand at the right time.

— From the Guardian (London).

#### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 15, 1903

PARIS — Commented the Denver "Republican": The Cubans' faith in their own country is growing stronger and there is now little talk of annexation to the United States. The chief danger to Cuba's succeeding in its experiment of independent government will come from revolutionaries, but even the blindest of these should see that the United States will not let the country be torn by strife. That kind of prolonged revolution would invite American interference and the revolutionaries would therefore accomplish but little.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 15, 1928

NEW YORK — Said Mr. Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey: "The uneconomic production of crude oil throughout the world is injurious to the entire petroleum industry. I go along with British oil industry leaders in declaring the desirability of action throughout the crude petroleum industry to regulate output; this being a procedure that can be accomplished only by more or less concerted action on the part of large and small producers in all the important fields in the world."



## South Africa a Year After Biko

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG — When Stephen Biko died, a year ago Tuesday, it shook South Africa and the world. Yet on the anniversary, many who saw the event as a watershed in the country's history have concluded that the racial system, the young black leader opposed may be incapable of the fundamental reform many think is necessary if a disastrous showdown between blacks and whites is to be averted.

A wealthy industrialist and contributor to reformist causes was asked recently whether he thought that events since the death had moved the white and black communities closer to lasting reconciliation. He paused before replying:

"It's like the French say — 'The more things change, the more they stay the same.'"

It was an assessment that both government supporters and black leaders could endorse.

#### Cautious Reforms

At the annual round of provincial congresses held by the ruling National Party this week ministers have competed with one another in assuring their following that white preeminence outside the impoverished black homelands — the central principle of apartheid — will not be undermined by the cautious reforms of recent months. Among black leaders not imprisoned or silenced by the government, the mood is largely one of foreboding.

"I would say we've actually had an increase in government intransigence and intolerance, and an increase in the hopelessness of whites who hoped things would take a turn for the better," said Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, one of a number of black leaders who commented on the occasion of the anniversary. "It doesn't look like a rosy prospect in the immediate future, but history indicates that you can't always keep a people down."

Mulder started by meeting widely with black leaders, emphasizing that he would run his department in consultation with those affected, not by fiat. He ushered in a new system of community councils in the black townships, under which elected blacks will be given expanding jurisdiction over their communities' affairs. He also worked out a new system giving black homeowners 99-year freehold, allowing them to raise mortgages that banks previously had denied, without sacrificing the apartheid principle that no black can own land or property outright in the "white" areas or the townships.

The death caused an immediate uproar among young blacks, who knew Biko, founder of the Black Consciousness Movement, as their most charismatic leader. The fury was compounded when the inquest revealed that their hero had died not of a hunger strike, as Justice Minister James Kruger originally suggested, but of severe brain injuries, suffered while in police custody and that the injuries had gone untreated for at least six days.

The treatment meted out to Biko by the Port Elizabeth security police, which arrested him, made headlines worldwide.

#### Police Version

The unit commander, Col. Pieter Goosen, led his men in suggesting that the black leader received his head injuries in a scuffle that Biko initiated, not in a police beating, as counsel for the Biko family alleged. But the police denied made little impact against their admission that, sooner than admit Biko to a local hospital, where he would have been in civilian care, they transferred him 750 miles by road, naked on a mat in the back of a Land Rover, to the prison hospital in Pretoria. He died there, still untreated, less than 12 hours after arrival.

The inquest magistrate exonerated the police, but the United Nations did not. Before the inquest opened, the government, apparently fearful of a major black uprising, launched a major crackdown on black opposition elements, detaining practically all of Biko's principal associates, banning all the groups he founded, and closing the country's principal black newspaper, the World. Shortly afterward, the United Nations Security Council responded by imposing a mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, the first punitive action against a member state in the world body's history.

The embargo had little practical effect, since South Africa manufactures adequate arms for the maintenance of internal order. But it provoked a storm in Pretoria, where the government accused the Western members of the Security Council, particularly the United States, of seeking to interfere in South Africa's internal affairs.

In an election at the end of November, the white electorate responded by giving Prime Minister John Vorster 134 of the 165 seats in parliament, the largest majority in the republic's 67-year history.

Reformers hoped that Vorster, with his political position bolstered, would embark on reforms that he had not dared lay before the electorate.

Vorster himself never suggested anything of the kind, and the government's actions in subsequent months have suggested that if anything, he sympathizes more with the conservative faction in his party than with its reform faction. He and his senior ministers have emphasized that whatever other changes there may be, the one thing that blacks can never hope is to sit in the same parliament with whites. If blacks want political rights, Vorster has said, they must seek them in the homelands, black townships like Soweto, outside Johannesburg. To preside over the changes, Vorster replaced his unpopular minister for black affairs, Michiel Botha, with Cornelius Mulder, a man with feet in both of the party's camps and a leading cooperator for the prime minister when Vorster steps down.

Mulder started by meeting widely with black leaders, emphasizing that he would run his department in consultation with those affected, not by fiat. He ushered in a new system of community councils in the black townships, under which elected blacks will be given expanding jurisdiction over their communities' affairs. He also worked out a new system giving black homeowners 99-year freehold, allowing them to raise mortgages that banks previously had denied, without sacrificing the apartheid principle that no black can own land or property outright in the "white" areas or the townships.

He threw his weight behind a policy under which blacks "associated" with the homelands are deprived of South African citizenship — and thus, theoretically, any right to equal treatment — as the homelands take the "independence" Pretoria has offered them. Mulder says the policy will mean, eventually, that there will be "so much thing as a black South African," only citizens of homeland states, millions of whom will be allowed to live in the republic as "guest workers," like Turkish automobile workers in West Germany.

In addition, there has been a continuation of the hannings and detentions of uncooperative blacks that have always been a staple of government race policy. This week, anticipating efforts to commemo-

rate Biko, the security police detained at least 11 friends and relatives of the Black Consciousness leader, including his sister and his brother-in-law.

Last week, Kruger, who rode out demands for his resignation in the wake of the Biko scandal, announced a fresh one-month ban on the man widely reckoned as the leader of blacks in Soweto, Dr. Nthato Motlana.

All the while, the government has been warning whites to expect an upsurge of black terrorism, and has mounted dozens of trials of alleged terrorists around the country. With the example of Rhodesia at hand, more whites are emigrating, and schemes to beat foreign-exchange laws are a primary topic of cocktail-party conversation.

Black leaders, including some churchmen, have taken to saying privately — to say so publicly would bring certain prosecution — that the question is no longer whether violence will be necessary to bring freedom for blacks, but how much violence will be required.

The government, noting that calm has returned to most black townships after the rioting in 1976 and 1977, dismissed fears that violence eventually could become endemic, toppling white rule. But not all whites are so sure.

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## U.S. Strengthens China Connection

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Middle East summit meeting at Camp David is dominating the foreign news out of Washington these days, but underneath the summit, other important things are happening in world affairs.

For example, the relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China are now entering the most interesting phase since Henry Kissinger's secret visit to Peking during the Nixon administration.

As a result of very quiet and unreported negotiations, the United States has recently agreed in principle to put a new Chinese communication satellite into space, to improve Peking contacts internally and with the rest of the world.

#### Agreements

There have been other unnoticed agreements between Washington and Peking. A mission from Communist China will visit the United States next month to arrange for the first contingent of Chinese students to study in the United States.

The Peking government has informed Washington that it plans to send at least 10,000 young men and women to study in the United States and other Western countries by 1985, and that it is not asking for scholarships or financial aid, but intends to pay all their expenses.

Meanwhile, what is more obvious but less significant, Peking is now showing great interest in U.S. equity financing. Major U.S. commercial companies, many more than is generally realized, have already sent missions to China and have been invited to make proposals, mainly in the field of natural resource development, heavy industry, construction, mining, and particularly oil exploration.

It may be important to be clear about what this means and what it does not mean. What President Carter is trying to do, as I understand it — and it is a very difficult and risky exercise — is to negotiate and do business with Peking as well as Moscow, just as he is trying at Camp David to reconcile the differences between President Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Begin of Israel.

He is not trying to play "the China card" against Moscow, or the "Moscow card" against Peking, but what is more difficult, trying to play all cards for some kind of compromise that will avoid war between China and the Soviet Union and between Israel and the Arab states.

#### Critical Problems

It may be significant that Secretary of State Vance has not been a Camp David all the time, dealing with the Middle East problem. For the rest of the world does not stand still while Carter, Begin and Sadat are arguing over the future of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, Jerusalem and the Palestinians.

There are critical problems about the control of strategic weapons with the Russians, about the future of the Chinese, the Japanese, the Taiwanese and many other nations and about the problems of Europe and the threat of revolution in Africa and civil war in Latin America.

Under the summit, the State Department is trying to deal with all these things, to do business with all the contending parties. It is a complicated and devilish business, and nobody is likely to be satisfied with the results, but Washington is at least holding the ring with the Chinese, the Russians and in the Middle East so far, and this is not an important achievement.

## Letters

### Treaty

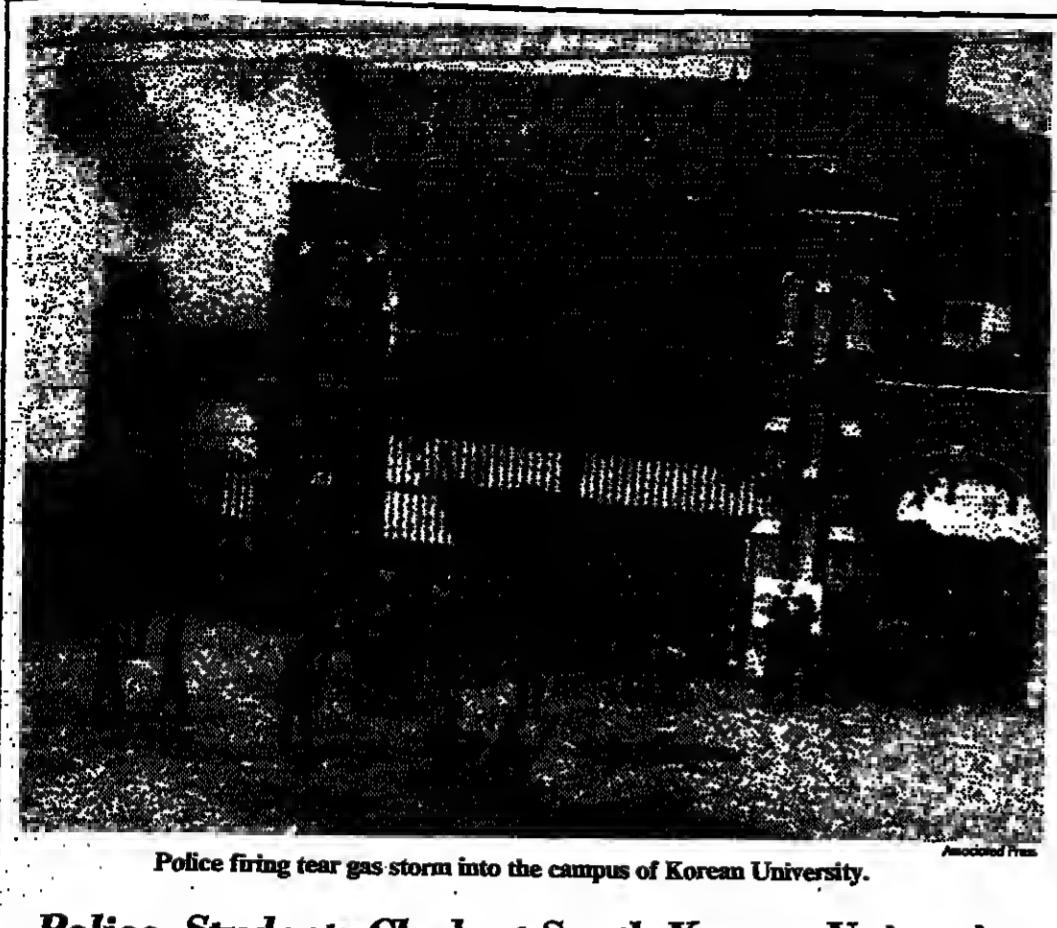
I take the liberty of sending to you a remark [in regard to Mr. Leo Pollard's article on] reminiscences on the invasion of Czechoslovakia (IHT, Aug. 16). Western diplomats and newsmen:

Why do you not have the courage to [remind Moscow's rulers each year] that they did not fulfill the international treaty signed by Stalin with Churchill and Roosevelt in 1945? Called "Declaration on Liberated Europe," [the treaty promises] to all liberated Europeans full freedom of voting and self-determination. Western Allies fulfilled it to the western and southern Europeans. Russia to none of her neighbors.

He also worked out a new system giving black homeowners 99-year freehold, allowing them to raise mortgages that banks previously had denied, without sacrificing the apartheid principle that no black can own land or property outright in the "white" areas or the townships.

He also promised to turn Soweto into the most beautiful black city in Africa by speeding such projects as electrification and road-building, and to work to narrow the woeful educational gap between whites and blacks.

He threw his weight behind a policy under which the government, while maintaining the principle of separate facilities, has opened the door to multiracialism in sports, hotels, theaters and job opportunities.</p



Police firing tear gas storm into the campus of Korean University.

**Police, Students Clash at South Korean University**

SEOUL, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Police armed with clubs and tear gas today fought rock-throwing students opposing the government at a Seoul university, witnesses said. One police officer was assaulted by angry students and was hospitalized with injuries, witnesses said.

The student action started at Korea University, a private institution in Seoul, when about 600 students gathered in an auditorium to denounce the government, which they said is dictatorial.

After an indoor rally, the slogan-shouting students came out to face about 300 helmeted police armed with tear gas. When the students tried to march off the campus, police fired tear gas. Students retaliated with stones and stormed a junior's room at the entrance to the school where plain-clothes policemen were staying.

Police firing tear gas rushed the campus about 30 minutes later to break up the demonstration. Police sources said 65 students were taken away for questioning.

**Despite Japan Ex-Premier's Disgrace, Trial****Tanaka Seen Making Power Comeback**

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (NYT) — Much as Richard Nixon emerges from outer darkness after years in disgrace, so Kakuei Tanaka, a major figure in Japan who suffered a fall rather similar to Mr. Nixon's, reappears in Japanese politics, this time as a kingmaker in the ruling party.

"Tanaka is certainly one of the men who decide who will be the next prime minister of this country," said a source close to him. The statement by this Tanaka supporter reflects a surge of interest here in the former premier who still leads one of the largest groups in the governing Liberal Democratic Party. It will elect its leader, who automatically becomes the premier, by ballot this autumn.

The self-made tycoon was a brilliantly successful politician until he resigned as premier in November, 1974, after an outcry over his personal finances. He was indicted on charges of receiving bribes in the Lockheed payoff scandal in July, 1976. His trial continues.

"Tanaka is the man to watch," according to a close observer of politics here. "Like Richard Nixon, he is just coming back, whether he likes it or not."

Mr. Tanaka keeps a very low posture in Tokyo these days, while his trial in the Tokyo district court takes its course. By not appearing in public and giving no interviews, he has been able to consolidate his power behind the scenes where he has freedom to maneuver.

The extent of his influence is apparent in the factional lineups in the party that has dominated Japanese politics for more than two decades since it was formed with the financial aid of big business. Premier Takeo Fukuda leads the largest faction with 78 members of the Diet. Close behind him is Mr. Tanaka with 75 followers.

These two are far ahead of other conservative leaders such as Yasuhiro Nakasone, who has 48 supporters in the Diet, Masayoshi Ohira with 33, and former Premier Takeo Miki with 43. Thus Mr.

**Disease Found**  
**At U.S. Resort**

CHILMARK, Mass., Sept. 14 (UPI) — A mysterious disease that struck seven persons in this Martha's Vineyard resort last month and led many vacationers to cancel Labor Day visits is not Legionnaires' disease.

Dr. Nicholas Fiumara, director of communicable diseases for the Massachusetts Public Health Department, said that laboratory studies showed that the illness was "a rare, rare case" of tularemia pneumoniae borne by rats and contracted by inhaling an infectious organism.

Dr. Fiumara said that he believed infected rodents went into an abandoned cottage during the winter and probably died in the fireplace. When the fireplace was used during the summer, the bacterium was released and infected the persons present.

**Death Law Restored**  
**By Pennsylvania**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 14 (UPI) — The Pennsylvania legislature yesterday overrode Gov. Milton Shapp's veto of a capital-punishment bill by 159 to 21, thereby restoring the death penalty.

The state senate voted to override the veto on Tuesday, 41 to 5.

**Burmese Refugee Aid**

ROME, Sept. 14 (AP) — Burmese refugees living in Bangladesh camps will receive \$2.4 million in emergency food assistance, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization said today.

**DEATH NOTICE**

Madame SERGE DE BOURGUIGNON  
regret to announce the death  
of her father:  
JOHN EVAN REES  
died September 12, 1978 in Paris.

A memorial service will be held  
at The Pro-American Cathedral  
23 Ave. George V, Paris  
on Monday, September 18 at 4 p.m.

**14. Your father's opinion.**

(Another good reason to call home.)  
An international call is the next  
best thing to being there.

**In Stroessner's Sixth Term****Paraguay — Closed Land  
Of Welcomes, Languor**

By John Reichertz

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Sept. 14 (UPI) — In the cavernous hollow of an old-time hotel restaurant, a stranger dines alone, a rose in a vase at his table.

Dressed in a pinstripe suit of Italian cut, with dark hair slicked back, the man leaves his table and steps over, introducing himself.

Name, Demetrio Vazquez. Occupation, Peronist exiled from Argentina. Residence for the moment, the Gran Hotel de Paraguay. He begins a gentle monologue, smiling but fervent about wanting to return home a Peronist.

"I spent 15 months in jail. . . . I was telling some Brazilian journalists . . . more than 50,000 people disappeared . . . the military government will fall before the end of the year," he says.

A breeze fluff's curtains as the afternoon lingers on. Mr. Vazquez drags on a cigarette, pinches the handle of a demitasse between finger and thumb, and sips down a syrupy coffee.

**El Supremo'**

The Peronist is just another exile in a land that harbors persons who do not want to ask questions or be asked questions, for those who want to escape or just to be left alone.

In 1928, the persecuted Mennonite religious sect, an offshoot of German Protestantism, sought refuge in Paraguay's hinterland. The sect still lives there, unpersecuted.

Nazi war criminal Edward Roschmann fled to Asuncion last year to die peacefully, a pauper. Another Nazi, Dr. Josef Mengele — whom concentration camp survivors call the "Angel of Death" — reportedly lives in the east, in undisturbed luxury.

Maybe Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia, the dictator known as *El Supremo*, set the trend during his

reign from 1814 to 1840. He laid down a set of simple rules for isolation. Nobody could leave the country or enter it, and no trade was allowed.

**Mostly Contraband**

Under President Alfredo Stroessner, whose six terms of office in 24 years have made him the most stable South American leader, the rules have changed but the effect is much the same.

Trade, to a large extent contraband, is permitted as "the price for peace" inside Paraguay, in Gen. Stroessner's own words. People are welcomed in, if they accept things as they are, and booted out if they don't.

On a rise overlooking a bay of the languid Paraguay River, the government palace in all its white majesty reigns over the surrounding landscape. Crowded along the shores of the bay are ramshackle huts. From a soccer field along the fence, the children can look up at the towering palace.

In the center of Asuncion, shoeshine boys crowd a small, toy-like plaza, scurrying to the feet of bench sitters. Taxi drivers line up waiting for customers as a boy washes their cars.

Over the plaza, a neon light repeatedly flashes: "President Alfredo Stroessner."

**Second Venus Probe****Launched by Russia**

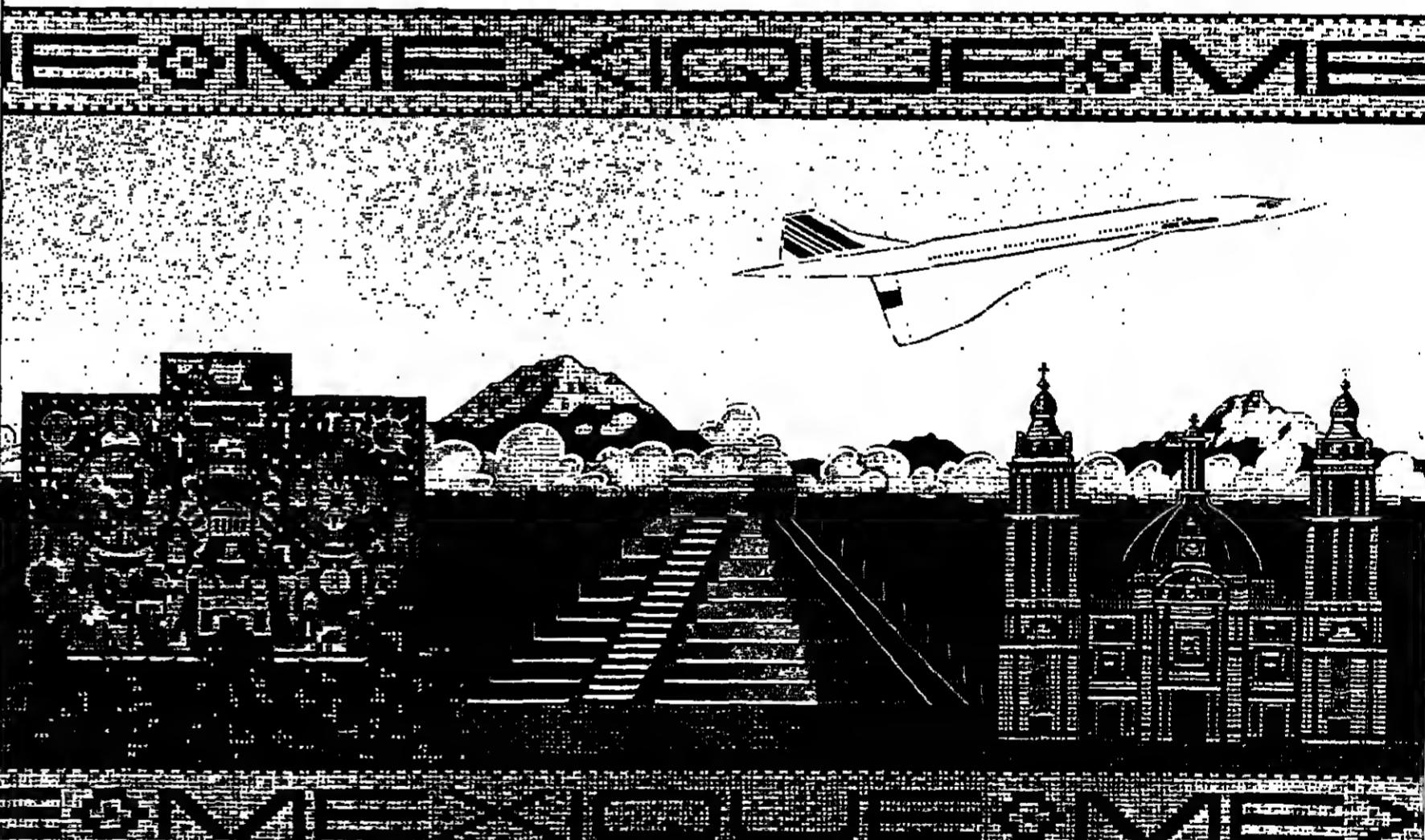
MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today launched its second probe toward Venus in less than a week.

Tass said that the probe, Venus-12, was launched today as a follow-up to Venus-11 launched Saturday.

Both probes are expected to reach the vicinity of Venus in December.

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Paris-Mexico à Mach 2: The reservations are now open. As of today, you can reserve your seat on the new Paris-Mexico Concorde. The first flight will leave Paris on September 20th, taking you to Mexico City from Europe faster than by any other aircraft in the world. There will be flights every Wednesday and Sunday, leaving Paris Roissy-Charles de Gaulle at 8 p.m. and arriving in Mexico at 7:40 p.m. via Washington. And from Mexico to Paris, only Air France offers same-day service aboard Concorde. Our new route takes only 7 hours 40 minutes, as compared with the fastest subsonic flight, which takes 13 hours 30 minutes. You'll arrive in Mexico relaxed, with the whole evening ahead of you.

There are convenient connecting flights from all major European cities to the Paris-Mexico Concorde. Take advantage of the fastest Europe-Mexico flight ever, aboard Concorde. It's the newest addition to our growing Concorde network, now regularly serving New York, Washington, Coracasa, Rio and Dakar.

Weds. Sun.	8 p.m. (local time)	Paris Ch. de Gaulle	11:35 p.m. (local time)
	↓ 7:40 p.m. (local time)	Mexico City	↑ 8 a.m. (local time)

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## Movies in France.

## King Vidor, at 83, Prepares New Film

By Thomas Quinn Curriess

PARIS, Sept. 14 (IHT) — King Vidor, come to France to attend the Deauville festival last week, is spending a few days in Paris before returning to his California ranch, where he is preparing his next film.

At 83, this hearty, large-framed Texan of soft voice and mild manner, can boast of the longest directorial career in the movies and one of the most distinguished. He has been "in pictures" most of his life. He has braved all the awesome studio bosses from Louis B. Mayer to Sam Goldwyn, done things very much his own way in spite of them, making them millions in the process, and met with assurance every change the industry has undergone in more than half a century, including the coming of the talkies and color and the disappearance of the once-almighty stars. The experience seems to have stimulated him and he is as eager as ever to get to work.

Vidor fell under the spell of the cinema when he was a schoolboy in Galveston, Texas. He bought a movie camera and shot and developed his own films. In 1915, growing impatient, he and his teen-aged bride, Florence Vidor, got a jalopy and headed for Hollywood. She took the wheel and he filmed the countryside as they motored. Both of them found work as extras on their arrival and he studied the me-

dium thoroughly. In 1919, he was appointed to direct his first professional films, with his wife in the leading roles.

They divorced and Florence Vidor rose to be a reigning star. She had a gracious, aristocratic air as well as striking beauty and was one of the few screen actresses who could personify a great lady without making audiences laugh. She specialized in such parts as Lubitsch's "Marriage Circle" and "The Patriot," with Emil Jannings, and in many other such as "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter." When the talkies came, she retired to marry the violinist, Jascha Heifetz. She died earlier this year.

## Youth Restored

Vidor, having mastered all the aspects of the craft, was engaged by the Metro company and entrusted to direct Laurette Taylor in "Peg O' My Heart." Miss Taylor had been playing the forlorn Irish waif on the stage since 1912. Makeup magic restored her to wistful adolescence and she was so pleased that she kept a copy of the film to show her friends and impressors how youthful she could look. She ran it so often at her soirees that her guests would cautiously inquire whether there would be another projection before accepting her invitations.

Renowned for his versatility, Vidor was handed the most diverse scripts. The authors he has filmed range from Tolstoy to Elinor Glyn. "Elinor Glyn was sickled for accuracy about aristocratic society," he recalled. "When I was directing 'His Hour,' her story of Petrograd high-life, all the grand dukes and duchesses came from Central Casting. Elinor took charge of placing them properly for the reception scenes. Why, the Popoffs would never sit next to the Romanovs. They haven't spoken in years," she would announce and then reshuffle the consumed extras around the table, according to all the "in" gossip of the czarist court."

Vidor captured the approval of the intelligentsia, then scornful of movies in general, with "Wild Oranges," a beautiful motion picture from Herzsheimer's novelette — which he shot on location in the Florida Everglades. When given Cyril Hume's best seller, "Wife of the Czar," a novel being favorably compared to F. Scott Fitzgerald's jazz age fiction,

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King Vidor — A success in Deauville.

the film would be banned in the South, but I'm a Southerner, I knew better. It was an unusual motion picture in its day — in 1929 — and in a way a breakthrough. It still runs in theaters."

Vidor enjoys rising to a challenge. Once, when outlining a project, a producer cut him short.

"You can't film thought, as you're proposing. You can only film action," ruled the studio wise man. To prove his point, Vidor has made a film on thought, "Truth and Illusion," a movie of metaphysics.

It is his favorite work and he intends to show it to film students when he lectures next.

The project which he is presently preparing with his grand-daughter,

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1978

## FINANCE

Turnaround From July

### U.K. Posts Surplus For August Trade

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — Britain posted a visible trade surplus in August of £28 million — the first monthly surplus since April, compared with a revised £132-million deficit in July and a year-earlier surplus of £136 million, the Department of Trade said today.

On current account, there was a surplus of £133 million — the first monthly surplus since June — compared with a revised £57-million deficit in July and a year-earlier surplus of £136 million, the Department of Trade said today.

Net oil trade showed a deficit of £107 million compared with a gap of £229 million in July and a £16-million deficit in June. Invisible trade was an estimated surplus of £75 million unchanged from July and half the year-earlier surplus of £15 million.

Exports reached £3.02 billion last month, down from £3.05 billion a month before but up from £2.79 billion a year earlier. Imports amounted to £2.964 billion, down from £3.18 billion in July and up £2.66 billion in August 1977.

In the three months ended August, Britain had a current-account surplus of £87 million and a trade deficit of £174 million.

Export volume over the period was up 2 percent, while imports rose 15 percent. After imports had so-called erratic items, however, export volume was up 3.5 percent in the latest three-month period and imports rose 2 percent.

#### EEC Contributions

The sharp downward revision in the invisible trade earnings from July's preliminary estimate of £120 million reflected largely increased contributions by Britain to the Common Market, the government said.

The main factor in the market was definitely Camp David. Nothing else really mattered. And it's going to be like that again tomorrow," stressed one senior foreign-exchange dealer.

For the time being, the market appeared to forget the dollar's "fundamental problems" and instead focused on the immediate political implications of the Mideast summit talks. The smallest bits of news from Camp David had major impacts on exchange rates.

For instance, after an Israeli embassy spokesman in Washington called "completely untrue" reports that Israel had agreed to withdraw from the West Bank, the dollar plummeted on the foreign-exchange market. It had earlier risen against the Deutsche mark to 1.99 DM on hopes of a major Israeli concession over the West Bank. But after the Israeli denial, the dollar fell to 1.9818 DM, for a gain of 38 points on the day.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar rose 47 points to 1.5960 francs. It advanced 2.3 centimes against the French franc to 4.3655 francs, but fell 15 points against the yen to 190.15.

Sterling lost 13 points to \$1.9605 while the Canadian dollar was steady at \$210.25.

Gold closed here at \$210.25, 210.75 against \$210.30-210.80 yesterday.

#### Investors Reluctant as Dollar Dips

### Outstanding Eurodollar CDs Decline

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — The amount of outstanding London Eurodollar certificates of deposit (CDs) declined to \$21.48 billion on Aug. 16 from \$22.03 billion the month before, the Bank of England reported.

However, the total in August was about 8.6 percent above the year-earlier level of \$19.78 billion.

Although the progressive increase in Eurodollar interest rates during the year would normally lead to an increase in investment in CDs, the amount outstanding has declined in six out of the first eight months. Analysts attributed the decline mainly to the reluctance of non-dollar-based investors to pur-

### Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions			
Britain	BL Ltd	1978	1977
First Half	Revenue.....	1,563	1,325
	Profits.....	17.00	12.60
Brifton	1978	1977	
First Half	Revenue.....	148.93	139.29
	Profits.....	7.59	8.76
	Per Share.....	0.0738	0.0799
(Figures in Pounds Sterling)			
Japan	Kirin Brewery	1978	1977
First Half	Revenue.....	428,610	361,160
	Profits.....	9,490	8,580
Mitsubishi Chemical Ind.			
First Half	Revenue.....	255,830	279,450
	Profits.....	1,370	2,620
Sony	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	135,420	122,657	
Profits.....	9,604	7,824	
Per Share.....	45	39	
Revenue.....	390,678	368,676	
Profits.....	21,786	28,520	
Per Share.....	101	132	
(Figures in Yen)			

#### Japan Output Down, Revised Data Shows

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — Japan's industrial activity index in July was revised downward to 121.4 from a preliminary 122.8, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

The revised index in July was down 0.8 percent from the previous month but up 7 percent from the like year-earlier month, MITI said. The production index (1975 equals 100) stood at 122.4 in July and 113.5 a year ago.

Viking Resources International N.V.

N.A.V. as at 11-9-78  
\$22.96 (D.F.S. 49.55)

INFORMATION:  
Pearson, Holdings & Pierson N.V.,  
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

### FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

#### U.K. Approval Expected for Peugeot

The British government is expected to announce shortly its approval of the takeover of Chrysler U.K. by the French Peugeot-Citroen group. Peugeot officials met yesterday evening with British auto-union leaders who have been pressing the French to give guarantees on jobs and development programs for the British unit of Chrysler Corp. Gavin Laird of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers says the unions were "reasonably satisfied" with statements from Peugeot officials that there were not any immediate plans to close Chrysler U.K. plants or cut the company's workforce of over 20,000.

#### Caldwell Named as Ford President

Ford Motor chairman Henry Ford 2d announced the election of vice chairman Mr. Caldwell as president of the company. Mr. Caldwell succeeds Lee Iacocca, whom Ford ousted this summer. Mr.

Caldwell will retain the post of vice chairman and deputy chief executive officer, keeping him second in command behind Mr. Ford. Mr. Ford said Mr. Caldwell's appointment was approved by a vote of the board of directors. He will assume the post effective Oct. 16, the day after Mr. Iacocca's tenure officially expires.

#### Massey-Ferguson Cuts Work Force

Massey-Ferguson Ltd. will reduce its work force to 58,000 from 67,000 worldwide, a move expected to result in a pre-tax savings of about \$100 million, which will be reflected in 1979 fiscal results, president Victor Rice said in Toronto. He said the layoffs, most of which will occur in Europe, would cost the company about \$2 million. Mr. Rice said top priorities include strengthening the company's balance sheet and the resumption of dividend payments, particularly to preferred shareholders.

#### Resolving Issue of Farm Imports

### U.S., Japan Seen Nearing Trade Accord

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — Japanese agriculture minister Ichiro Nakagawa said today that he believed Japan and the United States were close to an agreement on the thorny issue of additional farm imports.

"We are very close to an agreement but concessions will have to be made by both sides," he said at a press club luncheon.

#### EMS Summit Ends; Experts Meet Further

AACHEN, West Germany, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing ended today their first round of "positive" talks over the proposed European Monetary System. Experts were continuing work on detailed questions late today.

While there was as yet no clear sign whether the leaders had developed a common platform to resolve differences between them on the EMS, West German government spokesman Armin Gruenewald noted that "if nothing had been accomplished, then the experts would not have reason to meet."

Mr. Gruenewald added the experts would discuss three main topics — the determination of the numeraire, the powers and restrictions of the European monetary fund and a resolution of questions involving any possible late entries into the European Monetary System.

He said Japan is prepared to make concessions on additional imports of beef but only to the point where they will not have a serious impact on domestic producers. He did not indicate specifically what concessions both sides would have to make in order to reach agreement on agricultural trade issues — basically focusing on the additional import by Japan of U.S. beef and oranges.

Mr. Nakagawa led the Japanese negotiating team during Washington talks last week. These talks failed to yield any agreement other than to resume discussions later this month either in Geneva or elsewhere.

"We will find some means to reach an agreement," Mr. Nakagawa said. He said an accord on trade issues was necessary in order

to "avoid economic war." However, he cited Japan's problems in opening its doors to more U.S. oranges and beef and said large increases would cause serious damage to Japan's farmers. He said because of an oversupply of rice, a good amount of Japanese production has been shifted to fruit farming and livestock and additional imports that competed with them would block the achievement of this national policy.

He noted that although the actual volume of the additional Japanese imports sought by the United States is small, somehow, he said, the issue of oranges and beef has emerged as a symbol of Japanese agricultural policy and the U.S. bilateral trade imbalance.

Meanwhile, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said Japan's steel exports in 1978 are expected to fall 11.4 percent from 1977 on a volume basis to about 31 million metric tons. However, steel exports on a value basis are predicted to rise \$1 billion from the previous year to total a record high of about \$11.95 billion.

The basic agreement came in talks in Peking between Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshiro Komoto and three key Chinese officials — vice premiers Li Hsien-nien and Kang Shih-en and Foreign Trade Minister Li Chang.

The Yomiuri newspaper said basic agreement was reached on a \$2-billion credit to China from Japan's Export-Import Bank. The credit would be the largest the bank has ever granted to a foreign country and would be used to buy Japanese machinery for increasing China's coal and oil production.

However, the newspaper said details of this loan are still under discussion. The Chinese wanted the loan denominated in dollars, apparently in the hope that the dollar's decline would make repayment easier in the future.

The Japanese wanted the loan agreement to be yen-based.

The Chinese also were reported to have agreed to a Japanese request that the loan be repayable in five years at an interest rate not less than 7.25 percent.

The trade pact agreed on yesterday will extend from 1978-1990 inclusive. It is an expansion of an agreement signed in February calling for a \$20 billion swap of Chinese coal and oil for Japanese industrial hardware from 1978-83 inclusive.

If its terms are carried out, China in the 1980s could well become Japan's second largest trade partner after the United States, restoring the Japanese trade situation that existed before World War II.

The new agreement comes about one month after China signed a treaty of friendship and non-aggression with Japan.

**Prices Fall 8% in W. Germany**

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — West German wholesale prices fell 0.8 percent in August from July and were off 0.1 percent from August 1977, the statistics office said today.

The index, not seasonally adjusted and based on 1970 equals 100, stood at 146 in August, down from 147.1 in July.

The year-on-year change of 0.1 percent follows a similar change in July.

In April, for instance, exports were up 21 percent from a year earlier, but the year-on-year gains were only 9 percent in both June and July. July's exports totaled 3,772 trillion lire, up from 3,469 trillion lire a year earlier.

Imports in July rose sharply to 1,419 trillion lire from 3,184 trillion lire a year earlier.

The figures are provisional and are not seasonally adjusted.

**Brazil Prices Up 2.7%**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — Brazil's consumer price index reached 1,729.8 in August, up 2.7 percent from July and up 40.2 percent from a year earlier, it was reported today. The index, based on 1965-67 equals 100, is not seasonally adjusted.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**

AMSTERDAM, September 6th, 1978.

#### ADVERTISEMENT

ASAHI OPTICAL CO., LTD.  
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report for the year ended March 30, 1978 of Asahi Optical Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Bank Mies & Hope N.V., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Pierson, Holdings & Pierson N.V., Kas-Asahi N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, September 6th, 1978.

### Blumenthal Rules Out Slide Through '80

### U.S. Not Heading for Recession

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)

— Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal says there is no chance the United States will slide into another recession during the remainder of President Carter's first term.

However, he told a group of business and government leaders late yesterday that unless business and labor combine in an all-out effort to combat inflation, "we are not going to kick it."

Mr. Blumenthal, one of President Carter's chief economic spokesmen, said most sectors of the economy are strong, including housing, automobile sales, employment and factory production. "We do not see a recession in this administration, this year or next or far into 1980," he told a tax seminar sponsored by Time Inc. "We just don't see any signs that we are heading for another recession."

Earlier this year, some private economists warned that the United States could face a recession either late this year or in 1979.

Top government officials, such as Barry Bosworth of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, and Federal Reserve chairman William Miller, said inflation must be brought under control quickly or a possible recession could loom.

Mr. Blumenthal acknowledged that inflation has "grown somewhat" worse than was anticipated at the beginning of the year. The projected 8-percent rise in consumer prices at year-end is "a worrisome thing and totally unacceptable," he said.

Mr. Blumenthal cautioned that labor and business must be willing to cooperate with the administration's anti-inflation efforts. "Unless we find a way to work together," he said, "we are not going to kick it in my judgment."

On other issues, Mr. Blumenthal said:

• Mr. Carter will "in the next few days" review recommendations from the Cabinet-level Economic Policy Group that call for tougher, more specific anti-inflation goals. He did not elaborate on any details. But sources have said Mr. Carter has been asked to adopt a voluntary 7-percent cap on 1979 wage hikes and a 5.75-percent limit on price rises.

• The administration believes that the Senate Finance Committee "is moving in the right direction" on the tax bill. "The House-passed

bill is a good beginning. However, it is deficient and it needs to be fixed up."

• Congress must pass an energy bill soon because foreign governments are beginning to question the United States' "determination" to alleviate its own energy problems.

Economists Agree

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14 (UPI)

— The message seems clear: no dramatic improvement in inflation is on the horizon, regardless of policy moves," the forecasters said. The United States is in "an incipient growth cycle" — a cycle in which the economy performs below its potential but does not slide into a recession, they said.

Prices on Wall St. Drop; Dow Loses 12.56 Points

## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 14

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Chgs Close Prev		12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Chgs Close Prev		12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Chgs Close Prev		12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Chgs Close Prev		12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close
	Sts.	Sts.										
30% 28% ACF 2.10 5.6 9 27 39% 30% 20% 20% - 2%	-	-	19% 12% Avera. 32 28.11 26 18% 18% 18% 18% - 2%	-	-	25% 20% ConLoft 1.52 4.5 9 67% 24 23% 23% - 2%	-	-	47% 17% Gains 1.48 1.5 12 20% 20% 20% 20% - 2%	-	-	16% 13% Kone 2.26 7.0 44.9 10 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
21% 15% AMF 1.44 4.4 15 19% 19% 19% 19% - 2%	-	-	22% 14 Avera. 30 4.516 270 39% 58 58 58 - 2%	-	-	17% 15% Gains 1.44 3.0 7 21 16% 16% 16% - 2%	-	-	21% 11% KCSBn 1.1 1.5 12 20% 20% 20% 20% - 2%	-	-	20% 15% Kone 2.26 7.0 44.9 10 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
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21% 22% Adm 2.2 3.3 2.1 32% 30% 29% 29% - 2%	-	-	24% 20% BokInt 4.4 3.2 24% 24% 24% 24% - 2%	-	-	44% 17% Cassar 1.32 4.0 12 42% 48% 48% 48% - 2%	-	-	21% 17% Gains 1.76 1.5 12 20% 20% 20% 20% - 2%	-	-	15% 13% Kone 2.26 7.0 44.9 10 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14
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**LEIMA INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS N.V.**  
U.S. \$20,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1984  
The interest rate applicable to the above Notes in respect of the six-month period commencing September 15, 1978, has been fixed at 9 9/16% per annum.  
The interest amounting to U.S. \$148.08 per bond of U.S. \$1,000 nominal and U.S. \$490.79 per bond of U.S. \$10,000 nominal will be paid on March 15, 1979, against presentation of coupon No. 3.

**BANK LEIMA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**  
Principal Paying Agent.

**LEIMA INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS N.V.**  
U.S. \$20,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1981  
The interest rate applicable to the above Notes in respect of the six-month period commencing September 15, 1978, has been fixed at 9 9/16% per annum.  
The interest amounting to U.S. \$48.08 per bond of U.S. \$1,000 nominal and U.S. \$148.78 per bond of U.S. \$10,000 nominal will be paid on March 15, 1979, against presentation of coupon No. 3.

**BANK LEIMA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**  
Principal Paying Agent.

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**DAI NIPPON PRINTING CO., LTD.**  
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 25th September, 1978, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. N° 10 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 4.19 net (div. per record date 5-31-78; gross Yen 4.50 p. st.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 67.50. Dfls. 7.74 per CDR. When the "Affidavit" is paid, the Yen 90. = Dfls. 4.19 p. st. will be deducted. After 12-31-78, the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Japanese tax with Dfls. 3.98 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, September 11, 1978.

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**NEW YORK, September 14 —**  
Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit The Year Ago

FOODS

Cocoa Accra, lb. N.O. 2,500

Coffee 4 Smoth, lb. 1.55

COFFEE

Principles 4-30 38lb. rd. 0.44

0.44

METALS

Steel billets (P.M.) ton 307.00

250.00

Steel scrap No. Navy Pitt. 214.76

210.19

Steel scrap No. Navy Pitt. 75.76

65.44

Lead 50 lb. 12.50

12.50

Lead 50 lb. 12.50

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 14



## Detroit Loses, 7-3

# Yanks Take 1st Place

DETROIT, Sept. 14 (AP) — Lou Piniella and Mickey Rivers each tripled to key a four-run New York uprising in the fourth inning last night as the Yankees defeated the Detroit Tigers, 7-3, to move into first place in the American League East for the first time this season.

Although the Yankees were tied with Boston for first as late as Saturday, they had never been in first

during the 144 games they've played. Boston dropped a 2-1 decision to Cleveland to fall a half-game behind New York.

Yankee rookie Jim Beattie, 5-7, pitched three-hit ball for 6 innings before getting relief from Rich Gossage.

The New York players and manager seemed rather matter-of-fact about being in first place.

DICK RUTHEN, Sept. 14 (AP) — Dick Ruthen hurled perfect ball through six innings and wound up with a six-hitter, pitching the Philadelphia Phillies to a 6-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs last night.

All the Philadelphia runs off Chicago starter Ray Burris and three relievers were unearned. Ruthen posted his 14th victory against 10 losses — 12-4 since coming to the Phillies from Atlanta in June.

The Phillies scored three unearned runs off Burris in the fourth and after the Cubs had closed the gap to 3-2 in the eighth, Mike Schmidt's 19th homer scored three more runs for the Phillies in the bottom of the inning.

Ruthen retired the first 18 Chicago batters, but leading off the seventh, Greg Gross grounded sharply into the hole between third and shortstop and Larry Bowa made a brilliant backhanded stop, spun and threw, but Gross beat the play for a hit.

### Braves 5, Giants 3

At San Francisco, Dale Murphy and pinch-hitter Cito Gaston hit run-scoring singles in the 12th inning to lift Atlanta to a 5-3 victory over San Francisco. Right-hander Phil Niekro, hitting to become the first 19-game winner in the National League, worked the first 10 innings and did not allow an earned run. Reliever Gene Garber was the winner with two innings of work.

### Pirates 7, Cardinals 1

At Pittsburgh, three-run homers by Bill Robinson and Willie Stargell powered Pittsburgh to a 7-1 victory over St. Louis. Winning pitcher Bert Blyleven tossed a five-hitter, as the Pirates capitalized on the two homers and a total of 11 walks.

### Expos 4, Mets 3

At New York, Gary Carter hit a two-run homer and rookie Scott Sanderson and Mike Garber combined on an eight-hitter to help Montreal to a 4-3 victory over New York. Sanderson allowed all eight New York hits, striking out eight and walking one before getting relief help from Garber with one out in the ninth.

### Padres 6, Reds 2

At San Diego, Broderick Perkins' two-run double and Fernando

## Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ATLANTA 000 101 010 002-5 15 2

SAN FRANCISCO 000 020 020-3 10 2

(12 Innings)

P. Niekro, Garber (11) and Nolom, Benedict (12); Kasper, Barr (19), Curtis (12) and Turner, W.; Garber, 4-5. L—Curts, 4-2.

ST. LOUIS 000 000 000-0 1 0

Pittsburgh 000 000 000-4 10 1

F. Murphy, 7 (3), Schulte (7), Frazier (8)

and T. Kennedy; Blyleven and Dyer, W.

Stargell, 13-9. L—Frazier, 2-0. HRS—Pittsburgh, B. Robinson (11); Stargell (23).

CHICAGO 000 000 020-2 6 2

Philadelphia 000 000 000-3 6 0

Burris, McGillicutty (8), W. Hernandez (8), D.

Moore (10) and Rader; Ruthen and Boone, W.

Ruthen, 14-18. L—Burris, 5-12. HRS—Philadelphia, Schmidt (19).

MONTREAL 000 100 000-4 10 3

NEW YORK 100 100 001-3 5 0

SANDERSON, Garber (9) and Carter; Esposito, Bernard (8) and Stargell; Sanderson, 4-2. L—Carter, 18. L—Carter, 18. HRS—Carter, 14-18; Carter (18); New York, Youngblood (7).

CINCINNATI 000 002 000-2 7 0

DETROIT 000 004 000-2 10 1

LOS ANGELES 000 000 000-0 0 0

Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0

ATLANTA 000 000 000-0 0 0

K. Parsons and Boddy; Welch and Younger, W.

W. Parsons, 4-2; K. Parsons, 4-2. HRS—Los Angeles, Young (3).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON 000 000 000-0 0 0

CLEVELAND 000 000 000-0 0 0

ECKERSON and FLETCHER; Clegg, Kern (9) and G.

Alexander, W—Clegg, 7-10. L—ECKERSON, 14-18.

DETROIT 000 000 000-0 0 0

PHILADELPHIA 000 000 000-0 0 0

ATLANTA 000 000 000-0 0 0

DETROIT 000 000 000-0 0 0

DET

